OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII. NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1831. NO. 42.

MISCELLANY.

—When fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatning eye.
SHAKSPEARE.

—With short plummets heav'n's deep will we sound,
That vast abyss, where human wit is drown'd!
DRYDEN.

THE FORTUNATE HINDOO*

In the dark ages of antiquity, before Plenty had poured cornucopia into the lap of Commerce, or Arts and Sciences had illuminated the mind of Industry—while Manufactures yet were in a state of infancy and imperfection, and men were unskilled in discovering and improving the gifts of Nature—on the golden coast of Hindoston, in one of the most fertile and picturesque tracts of that country, the Hindoo VENDRAPEDROO, raised his hut, and cultivated a little spot of ground which had been granted him by the Rajah, on account of some signal service formerly rendered his family.

Here he sunk wells, and bordered his tanks with spreading trees, for the comfort and convenience of the weary traveller, who constantly sought their refreshing shade amidst the fervid heats of noon.

At a little distance, the ocean-like Ganges rolled his mighty torrent, in which the oriental beauties performed their morning ablutions, and rose, like the poetical divinities, dripping from the waves, with their vases on their heads, to supply the contiguous temples with the refrigerant element.

His excursions were seldom extened beyond the gunge,† whence he procured the necessaries of life. His mind was untainted by envy, as was his body by intemperance. His humane and generous disposition, his decent deportment and hospitality, gained the love and admiration of all who knew him.

In this neighborhood resided an avaricious chief named SHAMARAUZE, who, as they lay in the vicinage of his own lands, cast a covetous eye on the little possessions of this worthy individual.

VENDRAPEDROO, rambling one day on the confines of the jungle, with his hunting spear in his hand, beheld his proud neighbor taking an airing in his palanquin, attended by his slaves; when a royal tiger, suddenly springing from his lurking place, over set the carriage, and dispersed the attendants; but before he could seize his prey, the interpid Hindoo rushed upon the brindled beast, and plunged his weapon into its heart.

The bravery of this action resounded throughout the country, and Shamarauze long shewed every mark of kindness and gratitude to his deliverer.

In process of time, Vendapedroo fell ill of a climacteric disease, in which he was advised by a wandering Bramin to make a voyage to sea, as the only method of accelerating his recovery.

The envious Shamarauze could not resist the impulse of his predominant passion; he was impatient to put into practice a project hastily formed; and for this purpose he offered his galley to the unsuspecting man, according to the custom of the times, to coast along the shore for a few days; and, to navigate it put on board some of his trusty slaves, to whom he gave secret orders to run into an uninhabited island, and there to set the poor valetudinarian on shore, in order that he might perish

A stranger himself to artifice, and unsuspicious of others, Venderapedroo fell into the snare, accepting the proffered kindness with confidence and thankfulness. Every necessary preparation was soon made; and, after prostrating himself at the pagoda, and imploring the favor of all the benevolent deities he embarked under the auspices of a cloudless sky and a reviving breeze.

Towards evening they beheld the sloping shores of the destined island; and, as the unhappy man's malady increased they proposed to disambark and rest for the night under the thick foilage of the over arching banyan.

For this purpose they ran up a creek, moored their vessel, took some refreshment, and, making a soft bed of leaves, laid their charge at a little distance from the spot where they betook themselves to rest, under a feigned anxiety for his quiet and repose.

Waiting till the dead of night, the treacherous crew stole away, got on board, and put off to sea with the greatest expedition and silence, rejoicing in the accomplishment of their purpose, and confident that the unhappy victim must soon inevitable perish.

Many days they coasted along the shores of the continent, in conformity to their orders not to return till a certain portion of time had elasped, at the expiration of which, a fabricated story of the natural death of the sick man might bear the "fairest semblance" of authenticity. At length, excited by an irresistible curiosity to ascertain the event of their artifice, they resolved to return by the same track, and go again on shore, to seek the remains of the deserted exile.

It is not easy to conceive how greatly they were confused and astonished to find him not only alive, but enjoying a better state of health than they had ever before known him possess. They concluded that he must have been supplied with the means of subsistance by some supernatural power; and having no apology to offer for their perfidity, endeavored to divert his attention by curious interrogations.

"Come along with me," said he, "and I will shew you how I have been supplied with food and medicine.

They followed, and he led them to the centre of the island, where they entered a little thicket of *sugar canes*. He took one of them, and, bruising it with a large stone, expressed the juice, saying, "Though you left me here to perish of sickness and hunger, from hence have I obtained health and nutriment."

The consciousness of their guilt struck them dumb; but the generous man relieved them from their embarrassment, by observing that he knew they acted only from cumpulsion, and was too well convinced that their lord was the grand projector of this infernal plot: They acknowledged the truth, and deprecated his pardon for the part they had taken.—He as readily forgave them, and proposed, that since a failure in their expedition would inevitably subject them to the rage of a violent master, on whose caprice their lives depended, they should return without him, faithful to their trust while he patiently submitted himself to his fate.

This instance of unexampled submission overcome them: and, at their departure, they invoked heaven to shower blessings on his head, and favour him with a speedy release.

On their return, their master received them with every mark of satisfaction, and applauded their fidelity in the work on which he had employed them, shortly after taking quiet possession of the lands of his late injured neighbor.

Some months had rolled away, when a casual circumstance led to a developement of this nefarious stratagem.

The tyrannical Shamarauze, for some petty offence, had doomed one of his late confidential agents to a severe chastisement. The poor menial wished to avenge himself, and resolved to seize the opportunity chance had thrown in his way.

He fled by night to the Rajah, and made an ample confession of all he knew. This chief was naturally a lover of justice and humanity; and he expressed the utmost abhorrence at the disclosure of such a scene of consumate villainy.

However modern philosophy might have labored to refine away guilt, and prove *gratitude no virtue*,‡ every honest heart spurns with indignation at the idea of ingratitude, from a natural antipathy to its blackness and deformity; and we have very frequent proofs of its being viewed with detestation by the eye of the omniscient and omnipotent Being, by his making it the object of his fearful resentment.

The generous Rajah sought the banished man in his retreat; and, having a ready penetration, easily conceived that the sugar cane, thus accidentally discovered, would one day be accounted a very valuable acquisition.

Vendrapedroo had naturally a sound judgement and a fertile invention; he cultivated the cane with astonishing success, and had contrived a machine of great powers, on a simple construction, to extract the sugar in large quantities.

His patron knew how to appreciate merit, while he felt justly disposed to punish ingratitude. He lavished favors on Vendrapedroo, and finally procured him a grant of the island, as the reward of his deserts. He then turned his attention toward his adversary, whom he caused to be divested of his possessions, and transported to the fortunate island, to become the slave of Vendrapedroo, and do the drudgery of his manufactories, whose assiduous exertions soon advanced him to wealth and honor. Sugar,‖ for its medical and other properties, became an invaluable article of commerce, and the spot which was chosen for his destruction was soon frequented by traders of every description. Succeeding generations respect his memory, and distant lands enjoy the benefit of his misfortune.

"Ah! Fortune! ce trate d'avanture propice,
Repare tous les maux que m'a fait ton caprice!"
MOLIERE.

Thus very trival causes often produce the most important effects, although human foresight is exceedingly circumscribed, and we are ever unwilling to consider evils as "blessings in disguise;" though

"Such dear-bought blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray."
DRYDEN.

As we tread the labyrinth of life, we see not the hand which conducts us, and are ignorant of the goal to which our labors tend. When the path is smooth and strewed with flowers, we rejoice: but when rugged and planted with thorns, we repine. By submitting resignedly to misfortunes, we feel them lose their force while the impatient man struggles with them, like a lion in the toils. Unable to judge for ourselves, we to often reflect on the proceedings of Providence; but, on a retrospective view, our heart cannot but acknowledge the wisdom and the justice of this supernatural agent, whose eyes penetrate into futurity, and whose hands possess the powers of retribution!

*This tale has for its foundation a tradition in the Musulipatam Circar.

†Or market

‡This is a dogma of the revolutionary school; and it has been frankly avowed by one of its acknowledged adepts, in his popular harangues.

‖Sugar was first imported into Europe in the 12th century from Asia.—It was attempted in vain to cultivate it in Italy.—It was not known in America, till about the year 1516, when it was carried thither by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and has since become, in almost all countries, a capital article of trade.—See Robertson's hist. chap. v.

From the N. York Mentor.

ON RIDDLES.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

My dear young Friends,—I presume you are now all come home for the holidays, and that the brothers and sisters and cousins, papas and mammas, uncles and aunts are all met cheerfully round a Christmas fire, enjoying the company of their friends and relations, and eating plumb pudding and mince pie. These are very good things; but one cannot always be eating plumb pudding and mince pie: the days are short, and the weather bad, so that you cannot be much abroad, and I think you must want something to amuse you. Besides, if you have been employed as you ought to be at school, and if you are quick and clever, as I hope you are, you will want some employment for that part of you which thinks, as well as that part of you which eats; and you will like better to solve a riddle than to crack a nut or a walnut.—Finding out riddles is the same kind of exercise to the mind which running and leaping and wrestling in sport are to the body. They are of no use in themselves—they are not work, but play; but they prepare the body and make it alert and active for any thing it may be called to perform in labor or war. So does the finding out of riddles, if they are good, especially, give quickness of thought, and a facility of turning about a problem every way, and viewing it in every possible light. When Archimedes coming out of the bath cried in transport, "*Eureka!*" (I have found it!) he had been exercising his mind precisely in the same manner, as you will do when you are searching about for the solution of a riddle. Riddles are of high antiquity, and were the employment of grave men formerly. The first riddle that we have on record, was proposed by Sampson at a wedding feast, to the young men of the Philistines, who were invited upon the occasion, The feast lasted seven days, Sampson was to give them thirty suits of clothes and thirty sheets; and if they could not guess it, they were to forfeit the same to him. The riddle was "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." He had killed a lion and left its carcase; on returning soon after, he found a swarm of bees had made use of the skeleton, as a hive, and it was full of honey-comb.—Struck with the odness of the circumstance, he made a riddle of it. They puzzled about it the whole seven days, and would not have found it out at last if his wife had not told them.

The SPHINX was a great riddle-maker. According to the fable, she was half a woman and half a lion. She lived near Thebes, and to every body that came, she proposed a riddle; and if they did not find it out, devoured them. At length Œdipus came, & she asked him, "What is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?" Œdipus answered Man: in childhood, which is the morning of life, he crawls on his hands and feet; in middle age, which is noon, he walks erect on two; in old age he leans on a crutch, which serves for a supplementary third foot.

The famous wise men of Greece, did not disdain to send puzzles to each other. They are also fond of riddles in the East. There is a pretty one in some of their tales.—"What is that tree which has twelve branches, and each branch thirty leaves, which are all black on one side and white on the other?" The tree is the year; the branches the months the leaves black on one side and white on the other, signify day and night. Our Anglo Saxon ancestors also had riddles, some of which are still preserved in a very ancient manuscript.

A riddle is a description of a thing without the name: but as it is meant to puzzle, it appears to belong to something else than what it really does, and often seems contradictory; but when you have guessed it, appears quite plain. It is a bad riddle if you are at all in doubt when you are right or no. A riddle is not verbial, as charades, conundrums, and rebuses are: it may be translated into any language, which the others cannot. Addison would put them all in the class of false wit, but Swift, who was as great a genius, amused himself with making all sorts of puzzles; and therefore I think you need not be ashamed of reading them. It would be a pretty entertainment for you to make a collection of the better ones—for many are so dull that they are not worth spending time about. I will conclude by sending you a few which will be new to you.

I.

I often murmur, yet I never weep,
I always lie in bed, yet never sleep;
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges, though it ne'er is fed;
I have no legs or feet, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get, move faster on.

II.

I never talk but in my sleep;
I never cry, but sometimes weep;
My doors are open day and night;
Old age I help to better sight;
I, like camelion, feed on air,
And dust to me is dainty fare.

III.

We are spirits all in white,
On a field as black as night;
There we dance, and sport and play,
Changing every changing day:
Yet with us is wisdom found,
As we move in mystic round.
Mortal, wouldst thou know the grains
That Ceres heaps on Libya's plains,
Or leaves that yellow Autumn strews,
Or the stars that Herschel views.
Or find how many drops would drain
The wide-scooped bosom of the main,
Or measure central depths below,—
Ask of us and thou shalt know.
With fairy feet we compass round
The pyramid's capacious bound,
Or step by step ambitious climb,
The cloud-capt mountain's heights sublime.
Riches though we do not use,
'Tis ours to gain and ours to lose.
From Araby the Blest we came,
In every land our tongue 's the same;
And if our number you require,
Go count the bright Aonian quire.
Wouldst thou cast a spell to find
The track of light, the speed of wind,
Or when the snail with creeping pace
Shall the swelling globe embrace;
Mortal, ours the powerful spell;
Ask of us, for we can tell.

ORIGIN OF THE CRUSADES.

These evils had been sufficiently felt by all who had visited the East; but at length they made so strong an impression on one single man that, like fire alighting among materials highly combustible, the flame spread throughout Europe. The person who effected so strong a sensation by so slight means was Peter, called the Hermit. He was, we are informed, of a slight and indifferent figure, which sometimes exposed him to be neglected; but he was a powerful orator. He had himself been a pilgrim in Palestine, and possessed the impressive requisite, that he could bear testimony, as an eye-witness, to the attrocities of the Turks, and the sufferings of the Christians. He repaired from court to court, from castle to castle, from city to city, setting forth at each the shame done to Christendom, in leaving the holiest places connected with her religion in possession of a heathen and barbarous foe. Urban II. then Pope, saw the importance of uniting the European nation, soldiers by habit and inclination, in a task so honorable to religion, and so likely to give importance to the Roman See.—At the council of Clermont, ambassadors from the Grecian emperor were introduced to the assembly, who, with humble deference, stated to the prelates and the lay chivalry of Europe the dangers to their Christian sovereign, arising from the increasing strength of the Moslem empire, by which he was surrounded, and, forgetting the worldly and assuming language which they were accustomed to use, supplicated, with humiliating earnestness, the advantage of some assistance from Europe. The pontiff himself set forth the advantage, or, rather, the necessity, of laying all meaner or more worldly tasks aside until the holy sepulcher should be free from the heathen usurpers, who were its tyrants. To all, however criminal, who should lend aid to this holy warfare, Urban promisised a full remission of their sins here, and an indubitable portion of the joys of heaven hereafter. He then appealed to the temporal princes with the enthusiastic quotation of such texts of Scripture as were most likely to inflame their natural value. "Gird on your swords," he said, "ye men of valour: it is our part to pray, it is yours to fight. It is ours, with Moses, to hold up our hands unremittingly to God: it is yours to stretch out the sword against the children of Amalek.—so be it." The assembly answered, as to a summons blown by an archangel, "It is the will of God—it is the will of God!" Thousands devoted themselves to the service of God, as they imagined, and to the recovery of Palestine with its shrines, from the hands of the Turks. Each devoted himself to the prosecution of this holy undertaking by cutting the form of a cross upon the shoulder of his cloak, being of a different colour from that of the garment itself, which was the especial form by which these soldiers of heaven announced their being enlisted in the holy war. The undertaking was thence called a crusade and those who joined its ranks were termed crusaders. The eagerness with which all men assumed this holy symbol was such that some of the princes cut their robes to pieces to furnish crosses for the multitudes around. The extraordinary proceedings at the council of Clermont were circulated with such amazing celerity as made those be believed who affirmed, that the report of this general movement was heard and known among distant nations even on the evening of the day of council. But, without listening to what is incredible, it is certain the news of the crusade was every where spread through the Christian world with unexampled speed, and every where received with the utmost interest and applause. The number who assumed the cross, or, in other words, pledged themselves to the holy war amounted probably to half a million of individuals, at least. A very great proportion of this multitude were ignorant men, unaccustomed to warfare, and unacquainted with the slightest precaution either in the field of battle, or on the far more complicated subjects of marches and halts, which were to be agreed on and provisions, which were to be got in readiness.—*Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.*

The following is a list of the principal acts which were passed by Congress at its recent session. They are copied from the National Intelligencer.

For the relief of James Monroe.

For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the U. States.

To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Nothwestern frontiers of the U. States, and for other purposes.

For making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1831.—For making appropriation for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1831. For making appropriations for Military service for the year 1831.—Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

For the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

Making appropriations for public buildings.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of Internal Improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natches, to be secured and paid at those places.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1831.

To provide hereafter for the payment of $6000 annually to the Seneca Indians and for other purposes.

To authorize the construction of three schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for an adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the Convention between the U. States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, of the 28th March, 1831, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to the United States, according to the stipulations of such Convention.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

To repeal the charges imposed on pasports and clearances.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, and placing buoys.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1830.)

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1831.)

To authorize the transportation of Merchandise by land, or by water, with the benefit of debenture.

The National Intelligencer mentions that the number of bills which passed the House of Representatives and were twice read in the Senate, but finally left upon the table of that body, was just one hundred. The number of the Senate bills thus lost in the House was about 30. Among the bills which had the go-by in this was the bill for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys. This bill embraced, among other things, and appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the improvement of the mouth of Back Creek (the Chesapeake entrance to the Chesapeake and Delware Canal) and another of $20,000 for deepening the harbor of Baltimore. Among the bills thus lost, also,

was the benificent bill providing for the support of the remaining participators in the fatigues, privations and dangers of the war of the revolution. By a tied vote at 20 to 20, the Senate refused, on the evening of the 2d of March, to postpone the orders of the day in order to act upon it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Boston brings Paris dates to the 6th and Havre to the 9th of Feb. They furnish some interesting news particularly with regard to the election of a *King of Belgium*. The Transcript gives the following summary.

The Duke de Nemours has been elected King of Belgium by a majority of one vote. The Election took place at a session of the National Congress, on the 3d Feb.—on the first ballot the whole number of votes was 191—of which the Duke de Nemours had 89—the Duke de Leuchtemberg 67—and the Arch-duke Charles of Austria 25.—Neither having obtained the requisite majority, the Congress proceeded to a second ballot, when it appearing that the whole number of votes was 192, and that the Duke de Nemours had 97, the President proclaimed him King of Belgium.

The President had scarcely pronounced this decision, when the cry of "Long live Duke de Nemours,—long live the King of Belgium," burst forth from all quarters. General joy pervaded the whole people. The cannons poured forth their deep-toned voice, the streets were spontaneously illuminated, and troops of young people perambulated the city, bearing the tri-colored flag, singing *la perisienne*, and shouting for Nemours and the King.

A private letter from Warsaw of the 25th January, informs us, says the Augsburg Gazette, that on the night previous the Diet had declared the absolute Independence of Poland and the cessation of the Russian Dynasty.

The Berlin Gazette publishes the following extract from a commercial letter dated Warsaw, 26th January:—"At the sitting of the Diet yesterday night, the Throne of Poland was unanimously declared vacant. According to last accounts from the frontiers hostilties have not yet commenced.

PARIS, FEB. 6th. On the news of the election of the Duke de Nemours to the throne of Belgium, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the British Ambassadors of M. Rothschild immediately despatched couriers to London.

M. Aguado, the Banker. had left Paris for Madrid, accompanied by the celebrated Rosini, and a Lieut. Colonel of the Spanish army.

Letters from Madrid of the 27th January, leave no doubt, says the Journal of the 6th ult. as to the augmentation proposed by Ferdinand in his Military establishment; it will be extended as far as the situation of the treasury will admit. It is said that the departure of M. Aguado for Spain, is caused by some finacial projects, which, if executed, will enable the king to complete his armament, and equip 40 battallions of Provincial Militia.—It is said that France has nothing to fear from this movement.

LONDON. FEB. 3d.—The question of Reform will decidedly be presented to Parliament, by the Ministers, on the 3d of March next.—*Courier.*

WARSAW, 28th Jan.—Private letters speak in decided language of the unanimity and the enthusiasm of the people.—The Dictator had not been visible for some time time; it was reported that he had been seized with mental alienation.—Reports were in circulation that hostilities had commenced & that the Poles were victorious.

BRUSSELS, 5th Feb.—The greatest tranquility prevails. The proclamation of yesterday, which announced, that on the 6th, 18,000 livers and 9,000 francs would be distributed, was received by the people with acclamations. Congress is deserted; scarcely a sufficient number of deputies remain to continue the discussion of the Constitution. But one desire animates all persons—that of seeing the King whom the nation has just elected. We have been assured, (says a Brussels Journal,) that the deputation who will wait upon the Duke de Nemours will request Gen Lafayette to accompany the young Prince.

People are much deceived, says the Courier Des Pays Bas, if they judge the sentiments of the Belgians by the large minority, which voted against the Duke de Nemours. They gave their votes to others, but they have implicitly concorded in his election.

The Deputies from Belgium were at Paris on the 8th Feb. but had not been officially received by the King; it was reported on change that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from the Cabinet of St. James, to a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

The Paris *Constitutional* observes, that it is the opinion of many members of the deputation, that the hesitancy of the Government to receive them, is owing to the small majority by which the Duke of Nemours was elected.

They assert, however, that had the Belgians been certain of the Thrones being accepted, the majority would have been immense.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Two days since an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquility of Rome and the Conclave. At 8 o'clock in the evening a bomb shell burst, in the centre of the Palace, where the Cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The Police and Authorities of the City were immediately on foot; patroles scoured the streets, but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Count Diebitsch has issued two proclamations, addressed to the Poles and the Polish Army. They are echoes of those issued by the Emperor.

WARSAW, Jan. 21.—At a union of the Counsels of War and the National Counsel, with the Deputies of both Chambers, the Prince Michael Ranziwell received 107 votes and was elected Commander in Chief of the Army.

FROM TURKEY AND GREECE.—We have received our files of Smyrna papers to Jan. 2d. Attica and Negropont, which are to be annexed to the Grecian State by virtue of the Protocol of the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, were not yet evacuated by the Turks. Count Capo d'Istria had declined to take possession of them, though invited to do it by the naval commanders of the three Powers, for want of money and troops to support the necessary establishments. At Athens the Turks were preparing to evacuate the two, and had sold their estates. Many persons had purchased es tates there with the intention of erecting buildings in case of the establishment of a regular government, which should render property secure. The island of Carabusa, which had been taken possession of by the forces of the Allied Powers, had been evacuated by the English and French troops, and placed in the occupation of a Russian garrison. A further reinforcement of Egyptian troops had arrived in Candia, and every effort was making to pacify the Greeks of that Island. Twenty two villages had made their submission. As a proof of the discipline which is enforced in the Egyptian army, it is stated that a captain, who has been guilty of taking a carpet and 400 piastres in money from the house of a Greek, was tried by a court martial, condemned and shot.

The Viceroy of Egypt at the intercession of the French Government, has set at liberty 106 Greek Slaves, a part of whom had been instructed in the public schools at Cairo, and taught to read and write Arabic. They were to be sent back to Greece. Mr. Jauburt, Counsellor of the French Embassy, had left Constantinople, on his return to Paris.—He took with him a number of young Turks to be educated in Frace. An Armenian Catholic Bishop, appointed by the Court of Rome, arrived at Constantinople in November. But the Porte had refused to recognize him, it was said, on the ground that he would not consent to the appointment of a chief of a numerous class of his subjects, who should be clothed with other powers than those conferred by him. He proposed that the Armenian Catholics should choose another Archbishop, whose election should be submitted to him for ratification. This determination had been submitted to the Austrian and French Ministers, who had interested themselves in the separation of the two classes of Armenians into two distinct churches.—*Boston Advertiser.*

On St. Valentine's Day, two hundred thousand letters passed through the post office at London, in addition to the customary business of the office.

It is now culpable homicide in Bom-Bay to aid a widow in burning herself with her husband's corpse.

☞BANK ROBBER TAKEN.

We learn from our New York papers received by the Steam Boat Mail, that *One Hundred and Eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars* of the money stolen from the City Bank were recovered on Saturday night, by Mr. Hays, and an Englishman by the name of Edward Smith apprehended upon the charge of being concerned in the robbery.

The following circumstances led to his detection. On Monday morning last, he made application for board at a private boarding house in Broom st., kept by Mr. Bangs, and after representing that his name was Jones and that he wished a private room for the purpose af attending to some writing, proposed, as he was a stranger, to pay him in advance.

In the course of two or three days, his conduct excited suspicion, but nothing appeared to justify Mr. Bangs to take any steps to ascertain whether there was any ground for his surmises, until Saturday evening, when the removal of one trunk and the evident preparation for the removal of the others determined him to call in Mr. Hays to see if all was as it should be.

Mr. Hays, his son, and Mr. Homan, upon their arrival, proceeded to examine the two remaining trunks, in one of which they found the money covered with a part of his clothing.

During this time, Mr. Jones was absent, and the officers remained for more than three hours before he made his appearance. When he entered he was seized upon the stairs, bound securely and carried down to the old Bridewell, where Justice Hopson was in attendance, awaiting his arrival.

He was immediately recognized by Hays as the notorious Edward Smith, who was connected with Henderson in the daring robbery of Mr. Schenk's store in Brooklyn, some time ago, and then escaped the hand of justice, by the inefficiency of the legal evidence to convict him.

He refused to give any information respecting the robbery, and maintained a sullen silence during his examination by Justice Hopson.

No information is given of the manner in which the Bank was entered or the robbery perpetrated.

The whole amount belonging to the Lansingborough and Morris Canal Banks has been recovered. Sixty-three thousand dollars are still missing—including the 398 doubloons, and $2,500 of the money belonging to S. & M. Allen.

Bost. Transcript.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 25.

An act for the regulation of Innholders, Retailers, and Common Victuallers—and an act to incorporate the Woolwich Ferry Company, were postponed to the 25th of April.

Resolve appropriating $1000 for the payment of contingent expenses of the current political year, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, and for the expenditure of which he is to be accountable—passed to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, March 26.

A communication was received from the Governor, announcing the resignation of Richard T. Dunlap, as Major General of the 4th division.

The Senate concurred with the House in the disposition made of the petition of Samuel Winter.

MONDAY, March 28.

Resolve passed to be engrossed granting to the towns of Hollis and Buxton one thousand dollars for expenses in erecting a Bridge over Saco river, &c.

Several Bills passed stages.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 25.

The committee on accounts reported a schedule of accounts against the State with a resolve for the payment of the same—read once.

The House coucurred with the Senin refusing a passage to the bill respecting Workhouses and Houses of Correction, and for the punishment of common drunkards.

Conferees were appointed both by the House and Senate on the bill regulating elections.

The order of the 23d, proposing questions to the Supreme Judicial Court, came from the Senate passed as taken into a new draft, and the House referred the same to Messrs. Bourne, Clifford, & Harris.

Petition of Ezekiel Whitman for allowance for extra services, was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bills enacted—additional incorporating the Sebago and Long Pond Stream Navigation; additional exempting certain goods from attachment; to incorporate the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; to appoint a committee to establish the line between Hollis and Lyman.

The bill abolishing imprisonment, was after some remarks offered by Mr. Smith of P. laid upon the table.

The Bank Bill being received from the Senate, as taken into a new draft, the House refused to reconsider their vote so as to take the new draft into consideration. A bill was then laid upon the table by Mr. Smith of P. providing for the extension of the present Bank Charters for one year. Mr. Clifford of Newfield moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Smith spoke at length against the Bank Bill proposed by the House, condemning it with much severity, and stating how injurious it would be to the banking interest, and to the mercantile interest at large. Mr. Smith thought the *majority* of this House would not be sustained by the People in passing such a bill.

Mr. Hamlin of Columbia, and Mr. Bodwell of Shapleigh, had leave of absence.

Ordered, That Messrs. Cushman of Hebron, Dummer, and Smith of Boothbay, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of taking a State Valuation of taxable personal property, once in four years, by which the Valuation for the apportionment of taxes on counties and towns may be revised, and report by bill or otherwise.

Bill to extend the charters of the several incorporated Banks for one year was taken up, and after some debate its further consideration was postponed to June next. Mr. Parks gave notice that he should move for a reconsideration.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Bills passed to be enacted—an act to incorporate the proprietors of Middle Bridge of Calais; resolve in favor of Thomas Dana: to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork; to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands;—bill to abolish Special Pleading; resolve making provision for the settlement of wild lands in this State; relating to the Matanawcook Road.

Bill to incorporate the St. Croix Ferry Company was referred to the next Legislature, with an order of notice.

Resolve making an appropriation for a road through the notch of the White Hills being up, Mr. Smith proposed an amendment to reduce the proposed $5000 to $3000. Mr. Smith urged some remarks in favor. He thought one third more of the New Hampshire trade would be brought to this State, if a good road was made. The New Yorkers were endeavoring to draw the trade of Vermont and New Hampshire—and if it were once carried that way, it would be impossible to get it back again.

Mr. Ricker, of Minot, also thought it would be highly advantageous to this part of the State, he was well acquainted with the route, and deemed such an appropriation of great utility.

Mr. Knowlton said he should vote against the Bill and hoped it would be referred to the next Lgislature. The gentleman from Portland thought the next Legislature would be more liberal, and he had better leave them to decide the Bill.

Mr. Delesdernier was in favor of the appropriation. He thought it was the interest of the State to pass the bill, if it were to assist the town of Portland alone. It was the interest of the State to bring here the trade of other States. It was the interest af the State to build up this town, and to make it as large as Boston.

The yeas and nays were ordered—yeas 55, nays 41—and the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the resolve in favor of the colleges and other literary institutions, was called up for consideration. After some considerable discussion, the vote was taken on each section of the resolve separately, and decided in the negative—so the House refused to reconsider, and adhered to their vote indefinitely postponing the resolve.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had on their part made choice of Gen. John C. Humphreys as Major General of the 4th Division of Maine militia, in place of Richard T. Dunlap, resigned. The House assigned to-morrow at 10 o'clock election on their part.

Bill enacted—to incorporate the Parsonsfield Mining Company.

Resolve making provision for completing the Baring and Houlton Road finally passed.

MONDAY, March 28.

A committee of Conference was appointed on the Resolve in favor of Joel Wellington.

Bill to incorporate the Parsonsfield Mining Company passed to be enacted, and Resolve for completing the Baring and Houlton road finally passed.

FROM BUENOS AYRES. The liberating army under the immediate order of the valient Governor D. Estanislao Lopez, has made a movement towards the frontier of Cordova. Its vanguard, commanded by Col. D. Pascual Echague, in composed of nearly one thousand cavalry, perfectly well mounted and equiped with numerous spare horses and a train of artillery. The wishes of all good patriots will accompany them in this gallant career of liberty and glory. This movement commenced on the 10th of January. In various parts of the provinces of Cordova symptoms of insurrection have appeared; and in Ranchos and Rio Tercia, the troops of the Protector have been routed by the inhabitants, whose rallying cry is, *Federation forever! Death to the Tyrants!* The noble Governor Ibaara and his companion in arms, D. Pabole de la Torra, have chased the few remaining troops of Col. Desa out of the territory of Santiago; and were collecting the means to carry the war into the provinces of Cordova.

All appearances indicate that we are on the eve of great events. There is no doubt but it is determined in the higher councils to put an end to the state of uncertainty in which we have so long fluctuated. On Thursday a secret and extraordinary session of the House of Representatives was held, to take into consideration a communication from the Government, which undoubtedly related to the subject which occupies all minds. There is no part of the Province where the greatest activity is not observable, in every thing connected with warlike preparation. The last news from the interior leads us to expect information very shortly, that the Rubicon has been passed.

MONTEVIDEO. We have received newspapers from the above city to 12th Jan. The President of the Oriental Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivero, has left Montevideo upon a tour to the country districts for the purpose of inspection, and to clear the country and the frontiers of robbers who have committed depredations there: he took with him some cavalry for the purpose.

Samuel T. Armstrong, of Boston, has recently presented the American Education Society with one thousand dollars.

Awful visitation by Providence.—The dwelling house, chopping mill, carding machine, fulling factory and clover machine, (all of which were under one roof,) belonging to Mrs. Mary Ann Cost near Newton Trap, were entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night the 5th inst. It originated as is supposed from the clover seed machine, by the friction of the cylinder in consequence, probably of not keeping it sufficieutly oiled. The property was in the occupancy of Mr. William Brown who had been in the habit of running the machine both day and night, for several weeks previous, without any accident; but it being Saturday was stopped by one of the young men at an early hour (9 o'clock) when the family retired to bed—at about 4 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Brown was awakened, hearing some inarticulate noise from one of the young men who were lodging on the next floor above, near the roof,—she instantly called to Mr. Brown, who got up, and at the same moment discovered the whole property to be on fire and already bursting in upon them,—at the same time the young men came running down stairs, one of whom was awakened by fire falling upon him, and burning through his linen to the skin, their bed was on fire in several places.

The flames were so rapid they had barely got to the next floor when the whole roof tumbled in—at this moment ensued indescribable confusion, none knowing what to do or scarcely how to save their lives—Mr. Brown was dumb and nearly motionless with fear, but, Mrs. Brown manifested great presence of mind in rescuing the children from their dreadful situation; the last was carried out asleep through the raging flames they were thrown upon the cold and wet earth, for it was raining at the time, all nearly naked; no house nearer than half a mile. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and the three young men were in the same situation, not having time to save any thing—indeed in five minutes more the whole family would have been buried in the ruins.—*Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*

BALTIMORE, March 14.

RAIL ROADS.—Our country friends who are in the habit of employing a driver and team of five or six horses in sending a waggon load of sixteen barrels of flour to market at the rate of about twenty miles a day over the best turnpike roads, will perhaps be a little surprised when we inform them that on the rail road, last week *Seventy-five barrels* of flour were repeatedly brought from Ellicotts' Mill to Baltimore, by *a single horse* only. The distance was travelled with ease in two hours, being at the rate of six and a half miles an hour. Much greater loads than these have been heretofore drawn by one horse, but the fact we have just stated will nevertheless be deemed sufficiently striking to illustrate the utility and value of rail-roads, and the ease, cheapness, rapidity and certainty with which commodities may be transported on them, either to or from market.

In a visit to the Depot on Saturday, we found that Cooper's model locommotive engine,—with which, it will be recollected, experiments were made last Fall,—had been in operation for some days past, under the management of Mr. M. Ward. It has a passenger carriage attached to it, and works admirably well. In an excursion which we made beyond the Carrollton Viaduct, it carried us, by accurate measurement, at the rate of eighteen to twenty miles an hour. We learn that Mr. W. will make trips at any time during the day, to such points on the road, as far as the relay-house, as parties may desire.

The following appropriations were made by Cougress at the late session, for public improvements in this State:

For erecting bridges on the Mars Hill Road, *five thousand dollars.*

For a light-house at the entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, *four thousand dollars.*

For a light-house at or near Cape Porpoise, *six thousand dollars.*

For increasing the height of the light-house on Boon Island, *four thousaud dollars.*

For a light-house at or near Marshall's point in the town of St. George, *four thousand dollars.*

For rebuilding the light-house at White head, *six thousand dollars.*

For rebuilding the light-house on Franklin Island, *six thousaud dollars*

For spindles and buoys in Penobscot river, *five hundred and ten dollars.*

THE CROSBY ROBBERY.—We learn, (says the Essex Register of Thursday,) that letters as well as verbal accounts, have been received from Nantucket, stating that George Crosby, the person whose alleged robbery has for several months agitated the community, has absconded from that island under circumstances which will remove all doubt, if any remained, that the reported robbery was a vile imposition upon the public.

New Correspondence.—We infer from an article in the National Intelligencer of 21st. inst. that a correspondence pending the last Presidential canvass, held between Gen. Jackson and Mr. South-

ard, late Secretary of the Navy will soon lie published. The Baltimore Patriot says, "We do most earnestly hope that the letters which passed between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Southard will yet be published, word for word, letter for letter. If report be true, this correspondence would electrify the public. Out with it."

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

THE CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE.

In our relation to the present administration, we consider that we stand discharged from all obligations and calls of strong interest in this affair; yet we still cannot regard it with indifference. It does indeed afford matter for serious reflection for a contemplative mind, bent on the political interest and destinies of his country. And if we were disposed to revel in all the full fermentation of party violence, we think we could here find ample resources for complete gratification. But we do not wish thus to present ourselves. Neither in this, nor in any other political concern. We believe that the golden Rule which is at least theoretically recognized in the government of every other concern of life—"*do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you,*" should be also admited as a rule to regulate and control our political transactions and our political theories. The maxim that "all is fair in politics," which appears to be the fundamental law of many leading politicians and thousands of their followers—the idea that there is one system of morals, that is to control our general intercourse with men and another to direct our political affairs—it does appear to us, are pregnant with evils that may be brought forth to the ruin of our liberties. But we are estray from our aubject.

The Jackson papers generally regret the disclosures made by the correspondence. We can well perceive sufficient, if not good reasons for this regret. That these disclosures should go ahead to the wide world, beyond the limits of our nation, is indeed to be regretted by every friend of his country. But separate from this consideration, we know not why the people should not rather rejoice that the facts there made known, are thus disclosed. We indeed should regret that those facts even had existenee. But being facts, we believe it well that we should know them. The publicity is regreted on the ground that it is wholly a private affair. Were this the case, we should deem Mr. Calhoun inexcusable for having laid it open to the world. But we do not thus regard it. The effect of the circumstances disclosed on private character, it is true, seem to have heen the cause of making the disclosure; but every act thus exhibited, was of public concern and of which the public had a right of inquiry.

The more important benefit which we derive from these papers, we consider as found in the exposition presented of the manner of transacting public business by our humble servants at the head of the nation; the influences that operate in those transactions; the deportment that characterizes the intercourse of the various functionaries among themselves; and especially the exposure of political ambition, working through the medium of official service, for the attainment of its power. We think we can see in this disclosure, new and strong and ample proof of the sentiment we have noticed above; that true political integrity and moral honesty, are the same thing. In the facts now presented to the people, they will learn how necessary it is that this characteristic should be the first and governing principle of men whom they elevate to places of trust.

As to the merits or demerits of the individuals prominently presented in this correspondence, we think it easy to form an opinion; and as the evidence now stands, we cannot resist the conclusion that Mr. Calhoun has fully made out a case in favor of himself. The accusation heretofore made against Gen Jackson, of possessing and exerting an overbearing disposition, is here strongly sustained; nor does his character for discernment, gather any aid. In Mr. Monroe we find new evidence of that goodness of disposition and strong desire to conciliate differences of feeling and sentiments, which always characterized him; but there is in effect, what is much to be regreted, a want of independence, unsuited to the situation in which he was placed and the duties he was to perform. But of all the persons herein brought to view, we think that Mr. Crawford has suffered most. Seldom have we read a communication, and never from a man, who had sustained an elevated position in state affairs like Mr. C., fraught with such scurrilous language and low abuse as is found in Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Calhoun.

But it is but fair and just to hear both sides, before we return a verdict in any cause, and we therefore suspend ours to await the reply to Mr. Calhoun, come from whom it may.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

It appears, to be the singular fate of the decision in this case, to please no body; or at least, this is apparently the fact. Whether the English politicians, who have expressed their views of the decision, are sincere or not, we are not prepared to say. We cannot however believe that so unanimous a voice would have been raised against the report, out of mere motives of policy and studied, yet weak deception Still such may however be the fact. Certainly the decision is well calculated to please neither party, if both parties were sincere in the first pretention. There seems to be a very great absurdity in the decision, if we rightly know what it is and what was the question submited. It may be that we are yet much in the dark on these points; and we are willing to wait with patience for the whole disclosure, before we make up a final opinion. As the case stands now presented to us, we sincerely say, we hope the Referee's report will be accepted and the question be put at rest. Were there another and a higher tribunal to which we could appeal we should say by all means carry up the cause; bet there is none. There is but one of two courses to pursue, if we decline accepting this decision—An appeal to the justice of G. Britain, or an appeal to force. Of the former it would be folly to think. That course has been well tried. Of the latter, it would be equally folly to pursue, inasmuch as no pledge or call of honor requires it, while interest and economy and national prudence, strongly condemn it, ever counting on a successful securing of the disputed territory in the event.

We think further that we have been quite as successful as we could have expected under all circumstances. We think few that go to law come off better. The land which we hold is probably worth more for having the other taken off, and so narrow a point of land, running into an enemies territory, as they would have been had we held our claim, would have been very much exposed in time of war. We consider also the acquisition of Rouse Point on Lake Champlain as vastly important to the U. S.

But there is another ground on which we consider the acceptance of the decision as vastly important viz. the influence it has in introducing and establishing this mode of settling national difficulties instead of a resort to the sword: a mode of trial to which we hope the United States will be the last to resort, especially when the necessity is so little as in this sase.

We have received the following for insertion in the Observer. The author says—"Here is a fair number of days on which snow fell for 21 years, and if doubted call on the subscriber for further information. May it be understood this is the first day of March of each year, and this year begins in the fall and ends in the spring."

1810—49 days	1821—50 days.
'11—47	'22—47
'12—49	'23—50
'13—48	'24—46
'14—40	'25—46
'15—46	'26—42
'16—40	'27—51
'17—54	'28—44
'18—42	'29—43
'19—42	'30—55
'20—49	

☞This only shows the number of days on which snow fell.

☞We would give notice to our subscribers who have their papers carried by Mr. Downing, on the way from Norway to Shelburne, that he is about to relinquish this business and will receive it as a favor to have the sums now due him left at some convenient place on the mail route that he may obtain them.

☞Ships, and vessels of all kinds, are now in great demand in all our seaports. Business has not been more brisk these twenty years. And this is not caused by the opening the ports of the British islands, for the arrangement has operated more against our shipping than for it, by opening our ports to British vessels. It is our great and rapidly augmenting coasting trade that employs more than half our tonnage, and our growing *Manufactures* that give life and activity both to our coasting and foreign trade. The 'high tariff,'—the 'accursed tariff,'—'Mr. Clay's American System,'—has now gone into full operation, notwithstanding the attempts of the Jackson party to repeal it; and we can see how idle were the predictions that this system would "*ruin our commerce.*"

While some have been *calculating* the "tax" on a felt hat, a pair of shoes, a yard of cloth, or a gimlet, the friends of the American System have steadily contended that we could have no permanent prosperity, no real independence, without sustaining our own mechanics, artisans and manufacturers, spread over the country, making a large portion of the population, consuming the surplus of the farmer, and being altogether as essential to the public prosperity as the mercantile or commercial interests.

Wool continues to rise in price in consequence of the demand of the factories. *Kennebec Journal.*

There was never before such irregularity and uncertainty in the post office establishment as there is at the present time. We suppose this is owing principally to the *reform*, but various causes are asigned. Among these it is said the mail drivers on the Connecticut line stop by the way to peddle tin ware.—*Ib.*

A FACT.—During the great snow storm on the 22d January, a Hen was buried 10 feet deep under the snow, at Essex, and what is remarkable was alive on the 21st of March, when it was rooted out by a grunter, who was making Polar discoveries, in the vicinity of his domicile. The Hen has since produced three eggs!—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Mr. Caleb A. Ore, of Philadelphia, is about to obtain a patent for making boots and shoes with but one seam, that of boots in the heel, and of shoes over the instep.

MARRIED,

In Poland, Mr. Almone Baily, of New Gloucester, to Miss Marcia Waterman of Poland—in Poland Mr. Ansel Gurney, of Hebron, to Miss Sophronia Chipman of the former place.

In Exter, N. H. Mr. Lewis F. Shepard, printer, to Miss Sarah Dow.

In Springfield, (Mass.) Mr. Issachar Thissel to Miss Liydia Daisy.

Let's sing, O be AISY
The Thistle and Daisy,
Unite in Hymenial tether;
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thistle and the Daisy together.

In Belmont, Henry Bagley of Montville, to Shua Neal.

In Winthrop, Owen Lawrence, of Wane, to Mehitable Sinclair.

In Bristol, on Tuesday 22d, by Rev. Mr. Chasman, Moses G. Varny to Nancy Boyer,

In Livermore, Sullivan Cooper to Hepsa Luce.

In Farmington, Thomas Hunter to Sarah Soule.

In Eastport, Matthew Stuart to Nancy Nixon.

In Alabama, Mr. J. Reader, to the beautiful Miss E. Lee.

One volume of the "rights of man,"
From maidens error freed her;
She saw the title, liked the plan;
And soon became a READER.

DIED.

In Minot, 16th inst. Joseph Reynolds, aged about 30 years, formerly of North Bridgwater, Mass.

In East Machias, Deacon Andrew Brown. Also his wife, about the same time.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—SWEDEN.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1829, in the respective sums following, viz:—

	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	State, County, town.	School house Tax.
Elias Berry, No. 1	5	100	$300	1,30	5,65	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Calvin Powers Esq., in said Sweden, at four of the clock in the afternoon on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges

Dated at said Sweden, the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1831.

PERLEY STEVENS, Collector as aforesaid.

41

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the Goods and Estate of PHILIP PITTS, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the thirtieth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at my dwelling-house in said Livermore, under license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. within and for said County, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges—A piece of land containing about fifteen acres, which the said Pitts purchased of Harvy Wood Esq. by deed and which is situated south of my orchard and on the County road leading to Hallowell, upon which is a fine building spot, will be first exposed for sale, including the reversion of the widow's dower. If the sale of the premises aforesaid does not produce said sum, so much of the tract of land which the said deceased purchased of his father Ebenezer Pitts by deed and is situated on the road leading from my house to Chenery's Mills, and is known by the name of "lubber land," will be sold, as will make up said deficiency. Terms of paymentt o be made known at the time and place of sale.

ZEBULON NORTON, Administrator on said Estate.

Livermore, March 16, 1831. 41

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber, to his astonishment, finds that some druggists are vending a *spurious Eye-Water*, under the name of "Thompson's Eye-Water." As it is highly important that the public should be fully guarded against this *dangerous* imposition, he therefore offers the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction, the person or persons, who shall make and vend this spurious Eye-Water.

The spurious Eye-Water is now distinguished by a yellow and sometimes by a white label on the outside wrapper, bearing the signature of JOSHUA S. LEE, who has had the hardihood, also to wrap around each phial the subscriber's copy of directions and certificates, as his own.

N. B. The genuine Thompson's Eye Water bears on the outside wrapper of each Phial, a red label, containing his printed CAUTION against impositon, with the signature "I. Thompson," of N. London, Conn. in the hand writing of the subscriber, inventor and sole proprietor. ISAAC THOMPSON.

☞The genuine Eye Water having proved throughout the U. States and West Indies, effectual in curing the most severe cases of weak and inflamed eyes—Printers who copy the above notice into their papers, for three or four weeks, will contribute to the interests of humanity. If this alone be not a sufficient incouragement to publish the above, or their papers containing it, being sent to me by mail, they shall rescieve one dollar from me, or my authorized agents.

New-London, Jan. I, 1831. 41

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

Two LETTERS to the Rev. MOSES STUART, on the subject of religious liberty, by BERNARD WHITMAN, second edition. Price 50 cents.

REPLY TO PROFESSOR STUART'S EXERGETICAL ESSAYS, on several words relating to future punishments. By Walter Balfour price 75 cts.

THE POWERS and DUTIES of the TOWN OFFICER, as contained in the Statutes of Maine, with forms adapted thereto, including also the forms and duties of Plantations and parish officers, and other useful matter. Second edition, improved, March 28.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by

ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no donbt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin,—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a chlid.—*Price, twenty five cents a box.*

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINAMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in he ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

**In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by families, are constantly on hand and for sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. 1amly

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—NEWRY.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collecter for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	State and County Tax.	Town and School Tax.	Total
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.	8378	$671,	5,61	14,09	19,70
Credit for money paid,					5,00
Balance due,					$14,70

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same

ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of said Newry for 1830.

Newry, March 10, 1831. 39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, or medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract.

HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, March 14, 1831. 40

GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXER,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Plurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affec the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by *consumption*, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixer was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints.

has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the RECIPE to an American Physician who had resided several years in MUNICH, by whom it was recently sent to this ountry.

☞Many certificates in coroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

June 21, 1830. 1amly 52

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Setts. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C, C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETTS; Tea Trays; Brittania, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUTLERY; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Cabinet and House Trimmings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

G. R. being agent for the sale of Tuft's Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

☞Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Cristles.

Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

Cow Cabbage.

JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Botson, March 2.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

O, most beauteous stranger,
Where hast thou been so long?
That we've not seen thy lovely face,
Nor heard thy lovely song.

Ah, whither didst thou flee
To seek thy sweet repose—
What distant land, or distant clime,
Has smelt the fragrance of thy rose?

Me thinks that India's shore
Has heard of thy great fame—
Sweet birds and flow'rs have spok'n of thee—
Tell me, dear stranger, what's thy name.

And now all nature smiles
While blest with thine embrace;
Thou do'st unlock her icy arms
And show her lovely face.

Her mantle is thrown off,
The earth does now appear;
Thou do'st instruct the tender plants
How to spring up and bear.

Hail! fair nature's guest,
Tell me but this one thing—
What may I call thy lovely name?
She blush'd, and answered, SPRING.

PARIS. L. I. I.

A BOY'S SONG.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the grey trout lies asleep,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest,
Where the hay lies thick and greenest,
There to trace the homeward bee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Why the boys should drive away
Little sweet maidens from the play,
Or love to banter and fight so well,
That's the thing I never could tell.

But this I know I love to play,
Through the meadow, among the hay;
Up the water and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Remembrance, for 1831.

THE EVENING HOUR.

There is an hour when memory dwells
On blissful scenes too bright to last;
The heart beats high—the bosom swells
With recollections of the past:
'Tis when the shades of evening rest
Their pall upon the glowing west,
And shroud in gloom each brilliant ray,
Whose union lights the smile of day.

Calm evening hour! thy mellow tone
Awakes to life each slumbering bliss
That first around my childhood shone,
As pure and warm as love's first kiss:
Of joys that were—and pleasure's gleam,
That sunk in cold oblivion's stream;
Still, still I dwell with fond regret
On scenes I never can forget!

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT making valid, the Acts and Resolves, passed by the Legislature of the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and for other purposes.

Whereas great and serious doubts have arisen whether the Acts and Resolves, passed by the last preceding Legislature of this State, are obligatory or have any binding effect whatsoever, in consequence of the irregular, imperfect, and unconstitutional manner in which the said Legislature was constituted and organized, sundry doings thereto appertaining having been decided and determined by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to be unconstitutional and void: And, Whereas for the same reasons, great and serious doubts have also arisen, whether the Official Acts and doings of the Executive department of the government of this State, for the last preceding political year, are efficacious to any legal or constitutional purposes whatsoever:—Therefore, in order as far as practicable, to remedy and prevent the great and manifold evils, which might arise to the citizens of this State by reason of the unconstitutionality of the acts and doings aforesaid:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That all and every, the Acts, passed and enacted by the Legislature of Maine, at a session commencing the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and ending the nineteenth day of March in the same year, which Acts were approved by Jonathan G. Hunton as Governor, be, and the same are hereby declared, established and made valid to all intents and purposes, and they shall severally have all the force and effect of law, any defects in their original enactment to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all and every the Resolves, passed by the said Legislature during the session aforesaid, and approved by Jonathan G. Hunton as Governor, be, and the same are hereby established and made valid, any defects in the original passing of said resolves to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all rights, privileges, interests and estates, which have been acquired by, under, or in virtue of any of the acts, mentioned in the first section of this act: or by, under, or in virtue of any of the resolves mentioned in the second section, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, established and made good and valid to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That none of the rights of property personal or real, gained or acquired, or purporting to be gained and acquired in virtue of any act of the Executive department of the government, during the last preceding political year; or in virtue of the official doings of any officer deriving his authority from those, who exercise the powers pertaining to the Executive department of the government during the same period, shall in any way be set aside, or made void, on account or by reason of the unconstitutionality of the doings and proceedings mentioned in the preamble to this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no marriage solemnized by any person deriving his authority to solemnize marriages, from said Executive, shall be set aside or made void by reason of any defects in the doings and proceedings aforesaid.

[Approved by the Governor February 17, 1831.]

RESOLVE apportioning the Representatives among the several Counties, Towns, Plantations and Classes at the second apportionment.

Resolved, That hereafter and until another general apportionment, the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and eighty six members.

Resolved, That twenty four be apportioned to the County of York in the following manner; each of the towns in said county shall elect one.

That twenty seven representatives be apportioned to the county of Cumberland as follows:—Portland four, Scarboro' one, Cape Elizabeth one, Westbrook one, Gorham one, Standish one, Windham one, Falmouth one, Cumberland one, North Yarmouth one, Gray and the Gore between Raymond and Gray one, Raymond and the Cape lying between Raymond and Standish one, New Gloucester one, Freeport one, Pownal one, Durham one, Danville one, Poland and the unincorporated territory between Poland and Raymond one, Minot one, Bridgton one, Brunswick one, Harpswell one, Harrison and Otisfield one, Baldwin and Sebago, one.

That twenty six Representatives be apportioned to the County of Lincoln, as follows:—Thomaston two, Lisbon one, Bowdoin one, Litchfield one, Bowdoinham, one, Topsham one, Bath one, Dresden one, Wiscasset one, Boothbay one, Whitefield one, Jefferson one, Nobleboro' one, Bristol including Monhegan Island one, one, Waldoboro' one, Union one, Warren one, St. George Muscle Ridge Islands Matinic and Ragged Island one, New Castle and Alna one, Edgecomb and Westport one, Bremen Friendship and Cushing one, Washington and Patricktown one, Lewiston one for the years 1832, 1834 1836 1837 1838 1839 1841, Wales one for 1833 1835 1840, Phippsburg one for the years 1832 1834 1836 1838 1840, Richmond one for 1833 1835 1837 1839 1841, Woolwich one for the years 1832 1834 1836 1838 1840, Georgetown one for 1833 1835 1837 1839 1841.

That twenty four Representatives be apportioned to the County of Kennebec as follows:—Augusta two, Hallowell two, Leeds one, Monmouth one, Winthrop one, Gardiner one, Pittston one, Readfield one, Sidney one, Waterville one, New Sharon one, Farmington one, Wilton one, Clinton and the Gore between Clinton and Pittston one, Vassalboro' one, China one, Dearborn and Belgrade one, Chesterville Vienna and Rome one, Mt. Vernon and Fayette one, Greene one for 1832 1834 1836 1837 1839 1841, Temple one for 1833 1835 1838 1840, Winslow one for 1832 1834 1836 1838 1840, Wayne one for 1833 1835 1837 1839 1841, Windsor one for 1832 1834 1836 1838 1840, Albion and the unincorporated territory north of Albion one for 1833 1835 1837 1839 1841.

That fourteen Representatives be apportioned to the County of Waldo in the following manner:—Camden one, Lincolnville one, Belfast one, Prospect one, Frankfort one, Montville one, Hope and Appleton one, Palermo and Freedom one, Searsmont and Liberty one, Unity Troy and Burnham one, Monroe, Jackson and Thorndike one, Brooks Swanville and Waldo Plantation one, Belmont and Knox one, Northport and Islesborough one.

That eleven representatives be apportioned to the County of Hancock as follows:—Bucksport including Orphan Island or Isle of Wetmore one, Deer Isle and Isle au Haut one, Vinalhaven with the Islands thereto belonging, including Matinicus one, Mt. Desert Cranberry Isles, Placentia, Black, Marshalls, Log, Pond, Irlins, Conreys and Burnt Coal Islands one, Eden and Trenton one, Ellsworth and Surrey one, Brooksville and Sedgwick one, Penobscot and Castine one, Orland and Bluehill one, Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Franklin, townships No. 7 10 9 16 and Eastbrook or No. 15 one, Hancock and No. 8 adjoining No. 14 or Mariaville South, No. 20 or Mariaville, No. 27 or Hampton, No. 26 or Amherst, No. 8 or Otis, townships No. 21 22 28 32 33 34 35 38 39 40 41 1 2 3 4, including Olammon Plantation and Page's Mill settlement, together with a strip of land in the same County north of the Lottery townships one.

That ten representatives be apportioned to the County of Washington as follows:—Eastport one, Calais one, Steuben Harrington Cherryfield Annsburg or No. 17, Beddington or No. 23 and No. 29, one; Columbia Addison Jonesboro' with the Islands belonging to the same, plantations No. 23, Nos. 19 24 25 30 31 36 37 42 43 5 6 and 18 adjoining said towns, one; Machias Machias Port and Cutler, one; East Machias Whiting together with townships Nos. 13 18 24 and 25 adjoining the same, one; Perry Robbinston Charlotte and Baring one, Lubec and Trescott one, Denneysville Edmunds No. 14 Cooper No. 19 Crawford Baileyville Alexander Nos. 26 27 21 and 17, one; Hodgdon Houlton New Limerick, together with all the towns plantations and townships in the County of Washington North of the West Schoodic lakes, one.

That sixteen Representatives be apportioned to the County of Penobscot as follows:—Bangor one, Hampden one Madawaska including all the territory in the County of Penobscot North of the Monument line, one, Orono one, Foxcrott Guilford and Sangerville one, Dover Sebec and Bowerbank one, Dexter and Exeter one, Garland Charleston and Atkinson one, Corinth Levant and Stetson one, Brewer and Orrington one, Dixmont Plymouth and Newburg one, Etna Carmel Hermon and Newport one, Eddington Jarvis Gore No. 4, Sunkhaze or No. 3, No. 2 old Indian Purchase or Olammon and Argyle one, Dutton Kirkland Blakesburgh or Bradford Boydstown Milo Brownville and Williamsburg one; Kilmarnock Maxfield Howland Hammon tract, No. 2 or Oxford, No. 1 Old Indian Purchase, Nos. one and two west side of Penobscot River, North of Howland, together with all that part of the County of Penobscot not included in the above mentioned Districts West and South of Penobscot River, one; Lincoln Passadunkeag together with that part of the County of Penobscot, bounded west by Penobscot River, South by No. 2 Old Indian Purchase, and the North line of the County of Hancock, East by the County of Washington, and North by the Monument line one.

That seventeen Representatives be apportioned to the County of Somerset as follows:—Fairfield one, Norridgewock and East Pond Plantation one, Madison and Cornville one, New Vineyard and Strong one, Mercer and Starks one, Avon Phillips and North Salem one, Kingfield Freeman Gilman Pond plantation, or No. 2 first range Dead River settlement, No. 3 second range or Jerusalem plantation, No. 2 second range, Smith's plantation, Holden's plantation, No. 3 third range, No. 4 fourth range, and Nos. 1, second, third and fourth ranges, one; Milburn and Canaan one, Embden and New Portland one, Pittsfield, Chandlerville, Palmyra and Hartland one, St. Albans and Corinna one, Athens Brighton No. 2 second range east of the Kennebec river and No. 3 second range east of Kennebec river one, Solon Bingham Moscow Nos. one, third and fourth ranges east of Kennebec river, one; Harmony Wellington and Ripley one, Parkman Abbot Monson, No. 3 third range or Blanchard, No. 3 fourth range or True's Mills, No. 9 ninth range or Fullerstown, No. 8 ninth range or Vaughan, No. 8 eighth range and Haskall plantation, one; Anson one for the years 1832 1834 1835 1836 1837 1839 1840 and 1841, Concord one for the years 1833 1838, Bloomfield one for the years 1832 1834 1836 1838 and 1840, Industry one for the years 1833 1835 1837 1839 and 1841.

That seventeen Representatives be apportioned to the County of Oxford as follows:—Paris one, Livermore one, Turner one, Norway one, Bethel one, Buckfield one, Hiram and Porter one, Brownfield and Denmark one, Fryeburg, Fryeburg Addition, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Lovell Eastman and Bradley's Grant one, Waterford Sweden and Albany one, Hebron and Oxford one, Rumford and Woodstock Andover, Andover North Surplus, Hamlin's Gore and Howard's Gore one, Hartford sumner and Chandler's Gore one, Canton and Jay one, Dixfield Peru Mexico No. 7 No. 8 and No. 2 one, Weld Berlin Carthage No. 1 first range No. 3 second range, Township E. and Nos. 1 third and fourth ranges one, Greenwood Newry Gilead Riley Bachelder's Grant Township B, Andover West Surplus, Holmes and Nos. 5 first and second ranges, one.

[Approved by the Governor, March 10, 1831.]

The present Grand Sultan, in addition to other proofs of his desire to adopt in his dominions the usages of civilized governments, has lately ordered that all christians who had become slaves in the course of the Greek Revolution, shall be set at liberty.

A new Post Office is established at Marsh Village in Frankfort, called "Frankfort Mills Post Office," and John Wisewell, Esq. appointed Post Master.

THE CONSTELLATION,

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at $3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, Febuary 18, 1831.

**Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Cassknife Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (TRUE SORT) Early turniprooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (FOR PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orrange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do.; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Silisia do; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do.; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Spuash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stone Turnip;

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European orgin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's **CAPS**, Travelling **TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS**, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,

Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

☞*Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.*

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALL.

Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL,

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1,50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of may, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

☞At least ONE of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town; as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured. EDMUND MORRIS,

January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain *48 or more royal 8vo.* pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botony; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fathions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of *any periodical in the United States.*

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Andelade, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The Febuary No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞*Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

☞All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher ☞POST PAID.☜